Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the later Temple this room was entirely empty (except for a marble stone on the floor, on which the blood was sprinkled on the Day of Atonement), as the ark was lost in the destruction of the city by Nebuchadnezzar.

3. **The Chambers:** Around the temple building, but separate from it, and on independent walls, were rooms for the priests, occupied during each priest's fortnight of service through the year. They were in three stories; the upper stories larger than the lower, on account of different thickness in the wall, 1 Kgs. 6:5–10; Jer. 36:10; Ezek. 40:45, 46; 42:1–6.

Sixth Step: The History of Solomon's Temple.

The following are the leading events in the history of the Temple:

1. The dedication, 2 Chron. 5:1–6:22.
2. The regard for the Temple, Ps. 27:4; 43:1–4; 84:1; 132:1–5.
3. Its treasury plundered, under Rehoboam. This involved the loss of all the wealth gathered by David, 2 Chron. 12:9–11.
4. The repairs under Joash, 2 Kgs. 12:4–15.
5. Desecration by Ahaz, 2 Kgs. 16:10–19.
6. Reconsecration by Hezekiah, 2 Chron. 29:1–36.
7. Desecration by Manasseh, 2 Chron. 33:1–18.
8. Purification and repair by Josiah, 2 Chron. 34:1–13, 29–33.
9. Final destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Chron. 36:11–21; Jer. 52:12–23.

STUDY XXII.—THE HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL.*

Remarks: 1. Before concluding our work, it is important that we form some definite conception of the "Books of Samuel" as a whole. Inasmuch as we have studied their contents, we are in a position to do this work without much difficulty.

2. The work to be done may technically be called the *higher criticism* of the Books of Samuel, as over against the lower or textual criticism of those books. The fact that this term has been misunderstood and abused is no good reason why we should drop it.

3. We are not to be troubled if we find that the material of these books has been taken from several sources. We shall surely find this to be the case. The question of inspiration is in no way affected by the fact.

First Step: Name, Contents.

1. Consider the *name* of the books, and (1) ascertain the name employed in the Septuagint, (2) the reason why the books are so called, whether (a) because Samuel was the author, or (b) because he was the chief actor; (3) how can the latter view be true, when, as a matter of fact, Samuel has nothing to do with the events of the Second Book?

2. Make a very hasty review of the contents of the Books under the following divisions:

* The best treatment accessible in English will be found as usual in Kirkpatrick's commentary. Other and, in some respects, fuller aid may be obtained from article on *Samuel* in Smith's Bible Dictionary; Lange's *Samuel* (Chas. Scribner's Sons).

1) Samuel's early life, 1 : 1–4 : 1a.
2) A period of national disaster, 4 : 1b–7 : 1.
3) Samuel's work as judge, 7 : 2–17.
4) The first king appointed, 8–10.
5) The reign of Saul till his rejection, 11–15.
6) The decline of Saul ; the rise of David, 16–31.
7) Reign of David over Judah, 2 Sam. 1–4.
8) The period of David's growth, 5–9.
9) David's fall and punishment, 10–20.
10) Various appendices, 21–24.

Second Step : Characteristic Features of these Books.

1. If you read Hebrew, decide whether the linguistic features betoken an early or late authorship ; is the language pure, classic, or full of late words, forms, and idioms?
2. Recall the material of the books and decide whether the style was (1) living, fresh, vivid ; or dull, heavy, monotonous ; (2) simple, or involved ; (3) minute, or general ; (4) historical or legendary.
3. Read 1 Sam. 9 : 9 ; 17 : 12, 14, 15 ; 27 : 6, and consider the evidence furnished by the books themselves that they are a redaction of material gathered from various sources. Compare the Books of Kings in reference to the same question.
4. With your eye on the brief synopsis given above, think through the books, and try to determine whether there seems to be a unity in them from the point of view of the compiler.
5. Compare (1) 7 : 15–17 with 8 : 1 seq. and 12 : 2 seq. ; (2) 9 : 1–10, 16 with 8 ; and 10 : 17–27 ; (3) 18 : 5 with 18 : 13–16 ; (4) 1 Sam. 31 : 4 with 2 Sam. 1 : 9, 10, etc., and reconcile these apparent contradictions with the view that the books are a unit.
6. Compare the Books of Samuel with those of Kings and Chronicles in reference to the existence of chronological statements, and explain why so few, comparatively, are found in Samuel.
7. Compare, for example, (1) 1 Sam. 14 : 47, 48 with ch. 15 ; (2) 2 Sam. 21–24 ; and note the absence of *chronological* order.
8. Compare (1) the separation of 21 : 1–14 and ch. 24 ; (2) 21 : 15–22 and 23 : 8–39, and note the absence of *logical* arrangement.
9. Note the religious and theocratic character of the books everywhere apparent.
10. Note, finally the very large prophetic element in the Books.

Third Step : Sources, Date, Authorship.

1. Consider the following as probable sources of the material and try to determine what material came from each particular source :

   1) Prophetical records of Samuel, Nathan and Gad (cf. 1 Chron. 29 : 29 ; 1 Sam. 19 : 18 ; 22 : 5 ; 2 Sam. 24 : 11 ; 2 Chron. 29 : 25 ; 2 Sam. 7 : 2 seq. ; 12 : 25 ; 1 Kgs. 1 : 8 seq. ; 2 Sam. 12 : 1 seq.). Is not this the more probable in view of the prevailing prophetic element in the books and of the fact that later history constantly refers to prophetic writers?

   2) State chronicles of David (1 Chron. 27 : 24), statistical and annalistic in character.

   3) The charter of Samuel (1 Sam. 10 : 25).

4) National poetical literature, for example, the Book of Jasher (2 Sam. 1 : 18).

5) Oral tradition, which, as all antiquity testifies, was a common method of transmitting even the most important literary material.

2. Consider, now, the date at which the Books assumed substantially their present form :

1) What evidence is furnished by the language ?

2) What evidence is furnished by such expressions and allusions as are found in 2 Sam. 13 : 18 ; 1 Sam. 9 : 9 ; 5 : 5 ; 6 : 18 ; 27 : 6 ; 30 : 25 ; 2 Sam. 4 : 3 ; 6 : 8 ; 18 : 18 ?

3) What evidence is furnished by 2 Sam. 5 : 5 ; in the Sept. 2 Sam. 8 : 7 ; 14 : 27 ; 1 Sam. 27 : 6 ?

4) What is the evidence furnished by the writer's attitude toward the offering of sacrifices in various places, 1 Sam. 7 : 5 seq. ; 9 : 13 ; 10 : 3 ; 14 : 35 ; 2 Sam. 24 : 18–25 ?

3. Consider the views which are held concerning the authorship or construction of the Books.

Remark: There is no space here for a presentation of even an outline of these views. The student is referred to the commentaries and articles in Bible dictionaries.

*Fourth Step : Parallel Accounts in Chronicles.**

1. Make a rapid comparison, either independently, or by aid of an analysis furnished in some commentary, of the Books of Samuel and that part of Chronicles which traverses the same ground, and note down

(1) The material contained in Samuel, but not in Chronicles, e. g.,

(a) David's reign at Hebron ; war with Saul's house (2 Sam. 1–4).

(b) David's adultery and its punishment, 2 Sam. 11, 12.

(c) The history of Absalom's rebellion (2 Sam. 13 : 20).

(d) Execution of Saul's sons (2 Sam. 21 : 1–14).

(e) David's thanksgiving and last words (2 Sam. 22 ; 23 : 1–7).

(2) The events narrated in Chronicles, but not in Samuel, e. g.,

(a) Catalogue of warriors (1 Chron. 12).

(b) Details of the removal of ark to Jerusalem (1 Chron. 13 : 1–5 ; 15 ; 16).

(c) Preparations for building Temple (1 Chron. 22).

(d) Organization of Priests, Levites, army, etc. (1 Chron. 23–27).

(e) Assembly of the people at Solomon's accession (1 Chron. 28 ; 29).

2. Upon the basis of these facts, try to classify the points of difference between the two books, the things which each makes prominent, which each omits.

3. Upon the basis of these facts try to determine whether the author of one of these books was, perhaps, a *prophet*, the author of the other a *priest*. Which was the work of the prophet, which of the priest ?

4. Now endeavor to ascertain the great underlying purpose of each writer,—the purpose, which (1) led him to insert one kind of material, and omit another kind ; (2) led to a different presentation by each of the same material.

5. Formulate the results of this investigation under the head of Relation of the Books of Chronicles to the Books of Samuel.

* See especially Kirkpatrick, *Second Samuel*, Introduction, chap. 3.

*Fifth Step: Relation of the Samuel History to Old Testament History in General.**

1. Consider, in general, the preparatory character of the entire Old Testament dispensation and that for which it was preparatory.
2. Consider the chief elements included in this preparation, viz.,
   (1) The training and development of the nation, Israel.
   (2) The growth and development of the Messianic idea.
   (3) "God's progressive revelation of himself."
3. Consider the relations of the Books of Samuel to the first of these elements, the training of Israel.
   (1) The period of Israelitish history immediately preceding.
   (2) The period introduced at this time.
   (3) The period which follows the one here introduced.
4. Consider, in a general way, the Messianic idea during this period.
5. Consider the revelation made by God of himself during this period, as seen in
   (1) The building of the temple.
   (2) The institution of the prophetic order.
   (3) The advance in the closer relation of man to God, as illustrated especially in David's Psalms.

STUDY XXIII.—ISRAELITISH CIVILIZATION BEFORE THE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

Remarks: 1. Israel first became a nation under David; until that time there was little or no opportunity for the development of national feeling, or civilization. The question arises, What was the condition of things at the time of Solomon's death?

2. The subject was in part covered by Study XX., which had to do with Solomon's reign. Only a small portion of this, however, need be repeated.

3. This "study" is in substance the same as that prepared by Professor Willis J. Beecher, D.D., Auburn, N. Y., and published as one of a preceding series.

First Step: Political Organization.

1. **Elders:** (1) From 1 Sam. 4:3; 30:26; 11:3; 16:4 and other texts we learn that in Israel *the elders* were a class invested with great power, and that there were elders for a particular city, for a tribe, and for the nation as a whole; (2) no information exists as to how a man became elder, whether (a) by age, (b) by inherited nobility, (c) by some kind of election, or (d) by the fact of being a prominent citizen; (3) from 1 Sam. 11:3; 16:4; 4:3; 15:30; 2 Sam. 17:4, 15, etc., we learn that the elders had to do not only with affairs of local government, but, as well, of matters of national importance; (4) from 1 Sam. 8:4; 10:17; 2 Sam. 2:4; 3:17; 5:3; 19:9–11, etc., we learn that the people and the elders appointed and deposed kings, subject to divine interference.
2. **Civil Divisions:** There were two: (1) that into tribes and families, cf. 1 Sam. 10:20, 21; (2) that into thousands, hundreds, fifties, which, though most frequently mentioned in connection with the army, was nevertheless also a civil division, cf. 1 Sam. 17:18; 2 Sam. 18:1, 4 with 1 Sam. 10:19–21; 23:23.

* See, especially, Kirkpatrick, 2 Samuel, Introduction chap. 5, of which the treatment here suggested is an analysis.